

It is stated that Mehemmed Pacha, minister without portfolio in the Turkish Cabinet, is dead. He should have emigrated to the South and gone into the political business for a year or two, and then he would not have died unblowed by the possession of a "portfolio."

The Governor of Texas calls into service for twenty-four days prior to, and during, the coming election, appointed for the 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th of October next, twenty special police in each county, and orders them to receive \$2 per diem as their pay. There being 130 counties, this costs the people \$187,200.

The Richmond *Enquirer*, in discussing the question as to whether the father of the illustrious Deast Butler had been hung for piracies committed on the Gulf coast, concludes by saying that the most astonishing part of the story is not that the father may have been hung—but that the son, at the age of fifty-five or sixty, has not been.

The New York *Tribune*, of Tuesday last, announces that W. W. Holden would that day take editorial charge of the Washington *Chronicle*. There is no other paper in the country more worthy of the honor of being the successor of the Raleigh *Standard* and of being edited by the man who was kicked from the State by the people whom he had wronged and outraged so vilely.

A NORTHERN "REPUBLICAN" contemporary complains that "it is not respectable to be a Radical down South." Never truer word was spoken. It is not respectable, nor reputable, nor should it be. When it becomes decent or respectable for a man to consort with the thieves and swindlers who have plundered all the States of the South—to prefer affiliation with negroes and imputed scoundrels to that with the best men of the community—to "go back" upon one's own record, and to seek the humiliation of one's neighbors—when these things become respectable, why, then, Radicalism at the South—or Southern Radicalism,—may put forward its pretensions.

The United States Government, it would seem, does not hesitate to compound with felony, as well as villany, whenever the offender is of the straight Radical sect.

The defalcation of Assistant Postmaster Norton, to the amount of \$115,000, is an instance in point. The thief having been discovered and proven upon him, he confessed to the charge and offered what he could not well avoid—to make restitution. The New York *Evening Post*, Radical, says: "As the value of his estate alone was more than sufficient to cover the defalcation, no process was issued against him, and it is not likely that he will be prosecuted."

Surely this is but another way of offering a premium on rascality.

The *Prejudice of Color*. It is only in the South, as has been demonstrated of late, on more than one occasion, that the colored man can look for nomination to office by his own party. Here their numerical strength in a political canvass is so great that their party allies dare not deny them some small share of the emoluments. These, of course, always go to the whippers-in of the black masses.

But among the loyal Northerners this is not the case. They have forced upon us the negro vote and are willing that he should receive any office within the gift of the Southern people, but, in their country, district and State nominating conventions, they very gently, yet, at the same time, very decidedly, reject his claims. The "prejudice of color" is too great among the loyal masses of the North. They cannot swallow the negro themselves; he is too nauseating to the gentle stomachs of the Northern Radicals, but they blandly advise him to go South and aver their willingness to support him for any nomination that he may receive a little farther off from home.

These things are as true as that the sun shines. The negro cannot get a nomination for the most trivial office from any of the Northern whites, because "the prejudice of color" among his own party friends is so great that they cannot carry such a ticket through any campaign.

Feeding His Sheep. President Grant, it appears, has promised the Radical press of the South that they shall be better fed and clothed in future, and that at the expense of the public treasury. The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun*, says:

It is stated by the Southern Republicans who have been recently in conference in this city, that the Journals representing their party in the South are in the future to have more of the fostering care of the administration. The interview with the President at Long Branch, last week, they say, assures that; while one of their number will probably be put in charge of one of the Republican dailies here to represent the interests of the party at the capital. The policy seems to be a part of the presidential program for the campaign of next year, and it is declared from the same quarter that unless Maryland and Georgia wheel into line, that neither of those States will have a representative in the Cabinet should the party in power be continued after '72.

Railroad Combinations. There is no knowing where these railroad combinations will extend, nor the influence they are destined to exercise in the future political history of this country. That they are sure to carry with them this influence few will deny.

Among the greatest and most formidable of these combinations may justly be ranked the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, which, says the Philadelphia *Age*, "starting from this city now stretches North to and along the Great Lakes, Westward, until it reaches the shores of the Pacific, and South to New Orleans and other points of interest and importance in connection with trade or travel."

## The Great European Chess Player—The Emperor's "Gambit."

All chess-players know that the game of chess is always opened by certain moves called the king's gambit, the queen's knight's gambit, &c.; but of late there has appeared in Europe a very superior player who has introduced a move which may be appropriately named the Emperor's gambit, and by means of which he has won every game that he has played.

His first game was played in the Duchies of Schleswig-Holstein, in 1863-'64, and resulted in a speedy check-mate of the Emperor of Austria, who, having taken part in the occupation of the Duchies in the hope of getting a slice of them for his pains, found out all at once that he had been pulling the chessmen out of the fire for the benefit of another party.

The second game was played in 1866, and was won with brilliant success, and in an incredibly short time. It may, in fact, be called a double game. While the Emperor of Austria received a military "Fool's mate" on the field of Sadowa, Bismarck inflicted a diplomatic "Scholar's mate" upon the Emperor of the French in this wise. Luring him with fancies of territorial compensations on the Rhine, he persuaded him to remain a quiescent spectator of the defeat and humiliation of Austria. Had France at that time moved an army on the Rhine to maintain the equilibrium of the European balance, Prussia must have stopped. As soon as that war was over Louis Napoleon found in his turn that he had been pulling chessmen out of the fire, and instead of realizing his compensations on the Rhine, he was not even permitted to buy Luxembourg from the King of Holland.

Then followed the great match game of 1870, on the French military chess board, which ended in the most complete check-mate known in modern history.

And now follows another, commencing, as usual, with the Emperor's gambit. In this game the first move was made at the Emperor of Russia. It has now come to light that in the early part of this year, Bismarck, our great chess player, feared that Austria might interfere in the great French war. So he began luring the Emperor of Russia with territorial compensations, as he had done Louis Napoleon in 1866. A treaty was concluded with him, which the European papers call the treaty of Versailles. By this treaty, if Austria intervened, Russia was to co-operate with Germany.

Peace was to be concluded upon the following terms: Austria to cede to Germany all Bohemia, Moravia, Silesia and the Duchy of Salzburg; and to Russia the provinces of Galicia and Dalmatia. These changes being accomplished, Russia was to cede to Germany five seaports on the Baltic. Then the treaty of Paris (the settlement of the Crimean war) was to be regarded as annulled. Russia and Germany would unite for the conquest of the East, and would share their conquests between them.

But lo and behold! As soon as this treaty of Versailles ceased to be desirable the Emperor of Russia is dropped and left out in the cold like Louis Napoleon after Sadowa.

And now another game on the chess-board. The imperial interviews at Gastein, Ischl and Salzburg, if we believe the recent advices, are to result in a tripartite alliance of Germany, Austria and Italy.—The German provinces of Russia are to be demanded of her to complete the unification of Germany. Austria is to extend her limits to the mouths of the Danube and to stop Russian advance in that direction, and Poland is to be reconstructed, under Austrian protection, to act as a further check upon Russia. In the meantime Russia is arming and seeking an alliance with France in view of further contingencies.

How long is Europe to be the chess-board on which these imperial gamblers play their bloody games? The people are the unfortunate pawns who fight the battles and perish in myriads for quarrels in which they have not the most remote interest. How long before the native victims of one single battle, they might overthrow those dynasties which sacrifice them ruthlessly to their iniquitous ambitions! The *Internationale* has proclaimed one purpose, which alone will redeem it from many great errors: that of the abolition of standing armies, and consequently of these wars of ambition and conquest.—Hence, it is not surprising to learn that the imperial interview has for one of its objects a plan for the complete suppression of the "Internationale." Whether this plan will succeed remains to be seen; but it is more than probable that ideas will be found more difficult to vanquish than armies.

THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY gave birth to a noted usurer by the name of AULEXER. Interrogated, once, as to the value of an office which he held, he replied: "Some thousands of pounds to any one who wishes to get to Heaven; twice as much to him who does not mind being in Purgatory; but nobody knows what to him who will adventure to go to Hell!" An answer that might be put into the mouths of many office-holders,—most of whom, it may be added, act upon the last mentioned alternative.

HARD work is being done by Speaker Blaine and other men in Maine, to put the present majority for Governor Perham over that of last year. This cannot be honestly done. There has been no substantial gain, when all the circumstances are taken into consideration. The returns of the Legislative elections are not fully reported, but it is supposed that the Democrats gain one Senator and several members of the House.

Hon. Lewis HANES, in the last issue of the "Old North State," formally takes leave of, not only his old readers, but of the Democratic party. It is unnecessary to say that Mr. Hanes' course has been foreshadowed for a long time past, he having been in full fellowship with the Radical opponents of the late Convention question.

Good-bye, Mr. Hanes!

The Senate of California will be close between the parties, with the chances in favor of a Democratic majority of one.

A RECOUNT of the votes cast at the late election in San Francisco has been ordered, owing to a charge of fraud in the returns.

The Result in Maine. The following sensible remarks, short and pithy, are extracted from a leading editorial in the Boston *Post*, of Tuesday's date. A house divided against itself cannot stand, and it is worse than useless for the Democratic party of this country to go into the next Presidential campaign unless they are a unit on every plank of the National platform. The *Post* says:

The expectation of an increased Democratic vote in Maine has been realized. The party in the State has been marked by the shadow that was cast by the Democratic platform, and has been converted into active co-operation with the only party that promises eventual extraction from existing evils and abuses. The lesson is brought home with fresh force to the Democrats of Massachusetts and the country, that unless the declaration for the amendments equally with the Constitution is unreserved and unqualified, they will be unable to carry the people. If they are well accepted as a fact to-day as to-morrow, the distinction between the two parties will be expressed, and therefore the powerful lever was wanting to move the popular sentiment in the right direction.

A significant fact was developed at the examination in Goldboro', last Monday, of the two negroes charged with the burning of the Exchange Hotel, in that place, a few weeks ago. The evidence given in by the two detectives was to the effect that they had confessed to the firing of the building, and that their reason for so doing was that "they feared they would be again thrown into slavery." The testimony to these facts was considered so admissible by the three Radical Justices presiding at the examination, that the negroes were fully committed for trial, the privilege of bail having been refused them.

Does not this fear of again being made a slave remind one wonderfully of certain speeches made by some of our high Radical officials during the last campaign, when one of these openly asserted that, if Convention was carried, the negro would be a slave again in less than six months, and another that, in a like event, they would soon be rebuilding the breastworks between this place and Fort Fisher? And it is not probable that just such teachings as these fired the minds of the Goldboro' incendiaries?

Such, terrible as it is, is the most charitable view of the case. For the sake of humanity we hope that there may be nothing darker beyond, but it is neither strange nor uncharitable in us to think that all has not been told, and that the ignorant negroes have been made the tools of other and baser men,—men of more intelligence but of even less humanity.

Let those who will pander to the passions of the negro to secure their own political preferment beware, for the eventual hand of justice will reach them yet. The intelligent white man who incites the negro to a fiendish deed by the utterance of such base falsehoods, is in the sight of Heaven, and may yet be, in the sight of man, far more worthy of the halter than the miserable victim he has sent to the scaffold and to a final judgment with his soul blackened with one of the foulest crimes known to the justice of this world.

Selections in Selecting Carpets. In selecting carpets for rooms much used, it is poor economy to buy cheap ones. Ingrain carpets, of close texture, and the three-ply ones, are best for common use. Brussels carpets do not wear so long as the three-ply ones, because they cannot be turned over. Ingrain carpets wear badly, and Venetians are good only for halls and stairs.

In selecting colors, avoid those in which there are any black threads; as they are always rotten. The most tasteful carpets are those which have a wide variety of shades of the same color, or of all shades of only two colors; such as brown and yellow, or blue and buff, or salmon and green, or of all shades of green, or of brown.

In laying down carpets, it is a bad practice to lay them in two different ways, and care must be taken to get the right one. Sew a carpet on the wrong side, with a double waxed thread, and with the ball stitch. This is done by taking a stitch on the breadth next to you, pointing the needle toward you, and then taking a stitch on the other breadth, pointing the needle from you. Draw the thread tightly, but not so as to pucker. In fitting a breadth to the hearth, cut slits in the right place, and turn the piece under. Bind the ends of the pile with a strong thread, nail with tacks, having bits of leather under the heads. To stretch the carpet, use a carpet-fork, which is a long stick, ending with notched tin, like saw teeth. This is put in the edge of the carpet, and pulled by one person, while the nail is driven by another.

Straw matting is best for chambers and summer parlors. The checked, of two colors, is not so good to wear. The best is the cheapest in the end. When washed it should be done with salt water, which dries it, but frequent washing injures it. Bind matting with cotton binding. Saw breadths together like carpeting. In joining the ends of pieces, ravel out a part and tie the threads together, turning under a little of each piece, and then laying the ends close, nail them down with nails having kid under their heads.—Miss Beecher.

A girl of only 17 years located a farm in Kansas three years ago. The land was perfectly wild and she employed no male help, but her success has been such that on Tuesday last she was offered for a farm a sum ten times the amount she paid for it. She refused the offer and says that in five years more she will retire to the East and live on the interest of her property.

Henry Myers, a clerk, 26 years old, was arrested Tuesday, charged by the Oriental Bank in New York with having obtained \$1,100 from it by means of raised checks, after the checks had been cancelled.

## HORRIBLE!

SUDDEN DEATH OF AN ENTIRE FAMILY IN DUPLIN COUNTY.—FATHER, MOTHER, SISTER AND BROTHER—POUL PLAY SUSPECTED—POISON BEING SEARCHED FOR—THE GUILTY PARTIES SUSPECTED.

From a gentleman who arrived here yesterday, we learn that an entire family in Paison's township, Sampson county, died very recently, and under such peculiar circumstances, that the neighbors have suspected foul play, and have therefore taken measures to have the matter thoroughly investigated. On the evening of the 6th inst., Mr. Exam Morris, the father of the family, was taken suddenly very ill with burning pains across his stomach. He rapidly grew worse, and expired the next day. On the 9th, Mrs. Macinnee Morris, his wife, aged 40, also died, having suffered in a similar manner. On the 11th, a child named Ruth, daughter of the above, and aged only 8 months, was taken ill and died, and on the 13th, Charles, son to the above couple, and aged 4 years, also died.

There were natural grounds for suspicion and the stomachs of the two children were taken out and yesterday brought to this city and given in charge of Dr. D. M. Baile, for the purpose of making an analysis of their contents.

Mr. Exam was an old and highly respected citizen of Duplin county, and the sudden demise of himself and family has cast a deep gloom over the surrounding section. The neighbors, in general, believe that the entire family were poisoned, and there are strong suspicions, we understand, of those who committed the horrible deed.

The Singular Appearance of the Sun on Thursday—Theory in Explanation.

MR. EDITOR: The peculiar phenomenon observed around the sun Thursday, is one very easily explained by Optics. It is one, however, very rarely seen. The cause of it was a rain cloud which occupied such a position with respect to the sun, and observers here, as to produce a rainbow.—The light of the sun falling upon the globules of water was decomposed as if by a prism, and suffusing a fraction and reflection produced the bow. The color of the rainbow very rarely chance to be produced by those drops of water at a higher altitude above the earth. Clouds, as you know, may not always be composed of water in the global form, but may be vapor, hail or snow, and in the latter cases the light is produced by just the position requisite to produce such a phenomenon. Other instances have been known, in fact, have come under the writer's observation. The bow was a complete circle, because there was no earth to interfere, as is usual when the sun is at a low altitude.

In reference to that other matter, the predicted Tidal Wave—it is such a gross absurdity that it hardly deserves notice. That such a notion or prediction emanated from Agassiz, or any other man of science, is preposterous, or, to say the least, paying a very poor compliment to their scientific attainments. In the first place, such an occurrence does not exist in nature, and, secondly, if any prediction of these kind is to be believed, it is a most violent and unprecedented earthquake might cause such a rush of waters from the Equator to the Poles; or if the revolution of the earth on its axis were to stop, it would most certainly happen. But who can predict either of these chances? No man has ever yet been able to predict the occurrence of an earthquake, nor does anything we know lead us to expect that the revolution of the earth will be stayed for myriads of years to come. K. W.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 15. Revenue Supervisors Cowley, Fry, Dutcher and Sutton are consulting with Douglas for the purpose of effecting the tobacco tax. The following is the official statement: No cotton crop reports purporting to have come from the Department of Agriculture during the past month have been genuine. The items in circulation, often contradictory in tenor, assumed to be official, have had no origin in the statistical data of that office. The returns of August and September include reports from about four hundred out of growing counties, representing a very large proportion of the cotton area. Those for August point to an average condition of the crop, almost identical with that of the previous year, the average for Alabama and Mississippi being the same as those of Louisiana, Arkansas and Georgia. The State average of the cotton States lower. The State average of the September report is somewhat lower than those of August, though the principal depreciation occurs in the States which yield a small proportion of the crop, while the reduction is slight in the important districts represented by the States of Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana. The per centage of the fall condition in the first week of September averaged from all obtainable dates, is thus stated: North Carolina, 53; South Carolina, 50; Georgia, 75; Florida, 75; Alabama, 80; Louisiana, 77; Texas, 81; Arkansas, 95; Tennessee, 93. There are reports of injuries by the boll worm and caterpillar, mainly in Mississippi and Louisiana, but there is no evidence that a general or very serious loss from insects is probable. But it is common in the Atlantic States, and to some extent on the Gulf coast. The drought has been injurious in the Carolina and Texas.

It is thought the reports of the rainfall through the South indicate a fair supply of moisture, the distribution of which has been somewhat more unequal than usual. At one point in Georgia the fall in August was nearly fourteen inches, and in some parts of Florida it amounted to twenty-three inches.

These variable atmospheric conditions have increased the prevalence of rust and caused the destruction of both the leaves and fruit. These drawbacks, though greater than that reported in September of last year, are not sufficiently serious to excite apprehension of a greatly depreciated yield. They are reported each year in some portions of the cotton area. In the record of last year there was considerable complaint of damage to the cotton crop from rust, worms and unfavorable August weather.

These facts do not point to an enlargement of the expectation hitherto indulged. If they are reliable the most favorable season could scarcely bring a crop exceeding three and one-half millions of bales. If the graining season should be short or unfavorable, three millions would be a good result, and with a combination of unfavorable circumstances, the product might be still further reduced.

A fire Tuesday at 533 Fulton street, Brooklyn, damaged the carpet warehouse of Bailey Bros. to the amount of \$15,000, and the children's clothing manufactory of Mrs. Jones \$12,000—partly insured.

Charlotte Bronie's husband has married her cousin.

## An Interesting Letter from Allegheny Springs.

ALLEGHENY SPRINGS, PA., September 11, 1871. DEAR JOURNAL:—I almost feel that it is duty which I owe to suffering humanity, to describe the peculiar properties of the mineral waters of this place; but I am not learned in such matters, and must content myself simply with saying, that, judging from my own experience, and the reports of others, I believe them to be the best dyspeptic waters in America. I do not profess to have any knowledge of their effect on other diseases.

During my sojourn here last season, I entered, somewhat minutely, in my letters to the JOURNAL, into a description of the surrounding scenery; I will not now repeat it. In one communication I detailed the incidents of a trip to "Fisher's View," a celebrated point in the mountains which I revisited on the 2d and 9th insts. If, on my recent visits, I appreciated still more highly the beauties of the "View."

"Twas that friends the beloved of my bosom were near, Who each dear scene of enchantment more dear, And who felt how the best charms of nature improve, When we see them reflected from looks that we love."

Moore could never have written "The Meeting of the Waters" if, in the vale of Aroca, his friends had been of his own sex only; nor could I so far forget the spirit of that beautiful lyric as to apply a quotation therefrom to those whom I accompanied on the occasions referred to, had there not been among them charming ladies as well as gallant gentlemen.

I do not know more than one or two persons here at present who rank as invalids. Others indeed may be invalids whose looks indicate health, some imagine themselves such, and some feign to be such. I know one gentleman, at least, who always appeared to be of robust habit until one of his lady acquaintances left for the Springs; he then discovered that his "liver was a very bad stone," and followed her, just to test the healing efficacy of the waters. A diagnosis resulted in the discovery that he was laboring under a disease of the heart.

I have seen many beautiful ladies, the roses of health blooming on their cheeks, or more hale and hearty looking, than I have met with here. Indeed, it would seem as if the handsomest ladies, and the healthiest of both sexes, resort, with especial fondness, to the mineral waters. The light of the sun falling upon the globules of water was decomposed as if by a prism, and suffusing a fraction and reflection produced the bow. The color of the rainbow very rarely chance to be produced by those drops of water at a higher altitude above the earth. Clouds, as you know, may not always be composed of water in the global form, but may be vapor, hail or snow, and in the latter cases the light is produced by just the position requisite to produce such a phenomenon. Other instances have been known, in fact, have come under the writer's observation. The bow was a complete circle, because there was no earth to interfere, as is usual when the sun is at a low altitude.

The truth of the foregoing all-gation was well illustrated in the grand fancy dress ball, which the proprietors gave to their patrons on the evening of the 6th inst. The dancing was done by Miss Calhoun and his assistants among the guests, that liberality and taste could suggest, to make the occasion pleasant to all participants, and they have the satisfaction of knowing that it was one of genial enjoyment.

The decorations of the ball room were highly appropriate, and were suggested by the fine artistic taste of Dr. W. C. White. Among these the motto *carpe diem* was conspicuous. A gentleman, being asked to translate it, gave "Make the most of the day." And a beauty who was leaning rather languidly on the arm of her partner in the promenade repeated the same question, and received for reply:

"The best of all ways to lengthen our days is to take a few hours from the night, my dear." It is needless to say that the parties who perpetrated such answers were so overcome by the fascinations surrounding them as to be in a wholly irresponsible condition.

You are aware that I always avoid the "Yankee custom" of referring to ladies by name, in my letters to the JOURNAL; words of general description are acknowledged to be legitimate, and if they should be so used, I should not admit of a particular application good taste is offended. On the occasion referred to, very few were in "costume." Such as appeared in character generally sustained their parts well. I thought that "Joan of Arc," "Sultana" and "Snow Flake," more hereafter, were peculiarly successful. Many appeared in Court dress, and one young lady was very happy as a Marchioness, exhibiting the admiration of the gentlemen, and the envy of the ladies, by her splendid habit and train. It is hard to say for which she deserves higher applause, the consistency with which she preserved the character of the art, whereby certain calico was made to appear, even in the eyes of her lady friends, as the richest figured silk. A young lady from New Orleans, whose grace and beauty have earned for her the pet name of "little fairy," was very richly and appropriately dressed, and proved herself well worthy of the designation by which she is distinguished among her friends.

In my last I referred to a couple of young ladies from Louisiana, as "lovely." I was disposed to quarrel with your commentator for rendering the word "lovely" as "lovely." The ladies appeared to me to have an advantage at the ball, one as an "Angel," to which appellation her matchless grace fully entitled her, and the other as a "Signorina." It required very little effort to sustain this character, as the lady in question rivals all I have ever seen of Andalusian beauty. With these was their fair friend from Norfolk, Va., richly and becomingly dressed, and much admired.

In addition to the young ladies spoken of in my last, from the vicinity of Wilmington, as representing our own State so admirably, and who appeared in ball dress simply, I have to chronicle the presence of another of whom Charlotte may be proud. Young, sprightly, very handsome, of rare talent, and fine conversational powers, it is needless to say that her society was much courted during her stay here. She appeared as "Rhody-ly." A gentleman, and a very gallant one, too, from her own State, who had just engaged for the next day, thinking to non plus her, remarked, that he had taken her for a "leather-winged bat." "That may be so, for I'm going it blind," was her immediate response. He subsided at once. To more than one the skies do not seem so bright as she left.

I will not trespass so far on your space as to detail, at length, the incidents of the night. I cannot, however, omit referring to the supper, which was creditable to the liberality of the proprietors. The table was surrounded by those whom we met with in the ball-room, and the "banquet hall" deserted, gave evidence that they could occasionally divest themselves of their ethereal nature.

The managers were distinguished by their respectability, and an incident connected with one of them deserves honorable mention. It seems that it is customary to hand the rosette, at supper, to some lady fair, as an evidence of appreciation. The

gentleman referred to handed his "badge of office" to his better-half. At a time and place where some Benedicts tried to pass off as "fancy free," and others seemed more devoted to the young ladies than to their attention, such an evidence of devotion deserves to be specially recorded.

I have made the foregoing special references, because they came more particularly within my sphere of observation, but many others were worthy of, and excited, the highest admiration. And some there were lovely indeed, yet so modest and retiring, that I have not ventured to bring them prominently forward. All the Southern States were well represented, and Memphis and Montgomery, as well as New Orleans and other towns and cities, sent high in the array of loveliness and beauty that graced the occasion. Here I may be allowed to digress so far as to offer my tribute to the excellence of many married ladies visitors—one, a not long bride, the belle of the last season here, whose beauty, grace and dignity confirmed me in the opinion there expressed, ranking her with the highest type of Southern womanhood. The cultivated taste of these ladies gives tone and zest to parlor and ball-room—nothing inconsistent with the highest refinement can occur in their presence that many vie with the young ladies in personal attractions does not less so in their intelligence; and as we miss some who have left us, we cannot forgive Columbus, Miss., for taking them away so soon.

In this letter I have departed somewhat from the order of my former communications, but I do not forget that it is our duty to minister occasionally to the pleasure of the young, for whose welfare, indeed, the more advanced in life have no other of just, than to struggle. I will not address you again for this, as I feel that it never does me good to see the future happiness of the acquaintances I have made and the friendships I have formed during my short stay. I can scarcely realize, that within forty-eight hours they will be broken up, and I shall have to go to my home, and witness it. A thrill and a low murmur of horror passed through the immense multitude, who were looking on with intense interest, and many hurried away from the sight, and I felt that the spectacle was successful, and regaining his seat, soaring rapidly and steadily upwards. When at the height of three-quarters of a mile he had the astounding view of the city, which, which, which, so great a distance, could be so clearly visible by the aid of glasses. What was this ascent all the more hazardous is that the balloon is a very small one, carrying but little ballast, and with nothing but a light air, and a very slight breeze.

I am glad to say that the ascent completed his voyage safely, although he once or twice seemed to be in considerable danger. The traipse struck the roof of Henry Comand's residence, on 5th street, but he was not hurt, and a beautiful leap from the traipse, and prevented a collision. The ball then ascended and came down again on the other side of the road in a field, and was about striking the tip of a tree, when Mr. Donaldson turned a wheel, and the balloon came to rest, and prevented the bar from catching in the tree. There is some talk of our having a repetition of this painful exhibition during our fair next week, if the authorities do not interfere to prevent it. It really seems to me that the exhibition is a success, and the duty of the leading press of the country to denounce such reckless and unnecessary risk of human life for the mere gratification of human excitement.

SUCCESS WAITED. The Wilmington (N. C.) Journal says:—"We are satisfied that the Southern people are willing to trust their future to the keeping of the national Democratic party. It matters little whether Hendricks, Hancock, Thurman, Hoffman, Groesbeck, Pendleton, Adams, or Chase be nominated by the convention. What we want is success. We want to see the Democratic party in power. Its organization and traditions, its principles and policy are known, and we are willing to trust any of these eminent men in charge of its administration."

Desires the Democrats of New York want a success—what the Conservatives generally (meaning not a few nominally classed as Republicans) want is success.—Not particularly a success that shall place some favorite individual in the Presidential chair.—But a success that will displace Gen. Grant. That the first object of the elections in Connecticut and California, particularly, are among the indications that the Democratic party is now organized is still in a minority in the States of New York and California. New Hampshire was not a Democratic State, in the true sense of the term. The result grew out of a quarrel in the Republican ranks which may be looked. Ohio will next month be carried by the Republicans almost without a doubt. Pennsylvania will very probably go the same way. Both are now in the hands of the Republicans. We repeat, the Democratic national party is in a minority; and that is the second point.

Desires the Democrats of New York want a success—what the Conservatives generally (meaning not a few nominally classed as Republicans) want is success.—Not particularly a success that shall place some favorite individual in the Presidential chair.—But a success that will displace Gen. Grant. That the first object of the elections in Connecticut and California, particularly, are among the indications that the Democratic party is now organized is still in a minority in the States of New York and California. New Hampshire was not a Democratic State, in the true sense of the term. The result grew out of a quarrel in the Republican ranks which may be looked. Ohio will next month be carried by the Republicans almost without a doubt. Pennsylvania will very probably go the same way. Both are now in the hands of the Republicans. We repeat, the Democratic national party is in a minority; and that is the second point.

Desires the Democrats of New York want a success—what the Conservatives generally (meaning not a few nominally classed as Republicans) want is success.—Not particularly a success that shall place some favorite individual in the Presidential chair.—But a success that will displace Gen. Grant. That the first object of the elections in Connecticut and California, particularly, are among the indications that the Democratic party is now organized is still in a minority in the States of New York and California. New Hampshire was not a Democratic State, in the true sense of the term. The result grew out of a quarrel in the Republican ranks which may be looked. Ohio will next month be carried by the Republicans almost without a doubt. Pennsylvania will very probably go the same way. Both are now in the hands of the Republicans. We repeat, the Democratic national party is in a minority; and that is the second point.

Desires the Democrats of New York want a success—what the Conservatives generally (meaning not a few nominally classed as Republicans) want is success.—Not particularly a success that shall place some favorite individual in the Presidential chair.—But a success that will displace Gen. Grant. That the first object of the elections in Connecticut and California, particularly, are among the indications that the Democratic party is now organized is still in a minority in the States of New York and California. New Hampshire was not a Democratic State, in the true sense of the term. The result grew out of a quarrel in the Republican ranks which may be looked. Ohio will next month be carried by the Republicans almost without a doubt. Pennsylvania will very probably go the same way. Both are now in the hands of the Republicans. We repeat, the Democratic national party is in a minority; and that is the second point.

Desires the Democrats of New York want a success—what the Conservatives generally (meaning not a few nominally classed as Republicans) want is success.—Not particularly a success that shall place some favorite individual in the Presidential chair.—But a success that will displace Gen. Grant. That the first object of the elections in Connecticut and California, particularly, are among the indications that the Democratic party is now organized is still in a minority in the States of New York and California. New Hampshire was not a Democratic State, in the true sense of the term. The result grew out of a quarrel in the Republican ranks which may be looked. Ohio will next month be carried by the Republicans almost without a doubt. Pennsylvania will very probably go the same way. Both are now in the hands of the Republicans. We repeat, the Democratic national party is in a minority; and that is the second point.

Desires the Democrats of New York want a success—what the Conservatives generally (meaning not a few nominally classed as Republicans) want is success.—Not particularly a success that shall place some favorite individual in the Presidential chair.—But a success that will displace Gen. Grant. That the first object of the elections in Connecticut and California, particularly, are among the indications that the Democratic party is now organized is still in a minority in the States of New York and California. New Hampshire was not a Democratic State, in the true sense of the term. The result grew out of a quarrel in the Republican ranks which may be looked. Ohio will next month be carried by the Republicans almost without a doubt. Pennsylvania will very probably go the same way. Both are now in the hands of the Republicans. We repeat, the Democratic national party is in a minority; and that is the second point.

Desires the Democrats of New York want a success—what the Conservatives generally (meaning not a few nominally classed as Republicans) want is success.—Not particularly a success that shall place some favorite individual in the Presidential chair.—But a success that will displace Gen. Grant. That the first object of the elections in Connecticut and California, particularly, are among the indications that the Democratic party is now organized is still in a minority in the States of New York and California. New Hampshire was not a Democratic State, in the true sense of the term. The result grew out of a quarrel in the Republican ranks which may be looked. Ohio will next month be carried by the Republicans almost without a doubt. Pennsylvania will very probably go the same way. Both are now in the hands of the Republicans. We repeat, the Democratic national party is in a minority; and that is the second point.

Desires the Democrats of New York want a success—what the Conservatives generally (meaning not a few nominally classed as Republicans) want is success.—Not particularly a success that shall place some favorite individual in the Presidential chair.—But a success that will displace Gen. Grant. That the first object of the elections in Connecticut and California, particularly, are among the indications that the Democratic party is now organized is still in a minority in the States of New York and California. New Hampshire was not a Democratic State, in the true sense of the term. The result grew out of a quarrel in the Republican ranks which may be looked. Ohio will next month be carried by the Republicans almost without a doubt. Pennsylvania will very probably go the same way. Both are now in the hands of the Republicans. We repeat, the Democratic national party is in a minority; and that is the second point.

Desires the Democrats of New York want a success—what the Conservatives generally (meaning not a few nominally classed as Republicans) want is success.—Not particularly a success that shall place some favorite individual in the Presidential chair.—But a success that will displace Gen. Grant. That the first object of the elections in Connecticut and California, particularly, are among the indications that the Democratic party is now organized is still in a minority in the States of New York and California. New Hampshire was not a Democratic State, in the true sense of the term. The result grew out of a quarrel in the Republican ranks which may be looked. Ohio will next month be carried by the